FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1845. [NO. 1445.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

STOCK OF
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY the 13th inst., will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of James Baker, Person street, all his Stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c.

The Goods are all fresh and in good order, and are well worthy the attention of Country Merchants.—They will be sold on a liberal credit for approved notes at Bank.

By order of the Assignee,
A. M. CAMPBELL, *Auct'r.*
Feb'y 3, 1845. 44ts

THOS. J. JOHNSON

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the Boot and Shoe buying public generally, that he is engaged in his business at the Stand formerly occupied by C. B. Billet, Esq., a few doors West of the Market House, North side of Hay street, at the sign of *The Boot*, where he may be found at all times giving his undivided attention to his business. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes they will not only be continued but increased. A number of good Workmen are in his employ, and he expects daily an acquisition thereto. The above is a sufficient guaranty to him to warrant all work done by him.

☞ Repairing done as usual.

To two good Bootmakers constant employment will be given, with good wages. None need apply but *sober* men.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 4, 1845. 44-3w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

1000 LBS. Wythe County BUTTER, for sale by
COOK & TROY.
February 4, 1845. 44-3w

NOTICE.

WE are requested to announce NEILL PATTERSON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable, in the Rockfish District, for the ensuing year. The Election will be held at Neill McNeill's Bridge, on Saturday the 15th day of February next.

January 30, 1845. 44-2w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law Office, Fall Term, 1844.
Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Duncan McAlpin.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant, Duncan McAlpin, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Lumberton on the 3d Monday of March next, to replevy and plead to issue, or Judgment will be taken as confessed, and the Lands levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Abraham Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1844.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

10 Bbls. NEWARK CIDER, for sale by
D. McLAURIN.
Jan. 28, 1845.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st day of January, a negro man named Luke, belonging to the Bryan Estate, aged about 30 years, about feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, black complexion. I suppose that he may be in the neighborhood of Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson, where he was raised, or in the neighborhood of James Evans's, where I believe he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him.

NATHAN K. McDUFFIE.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

GRAND SCHEMES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$40,000!!—$15,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class S for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 18, 1845.
BRILLIANT PRIZES.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $15,000, of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,008, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 60 of 400, lowest Prize 12, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of a package of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

GRAND SCHEME.
$40,000!!—$15,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 9 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 1, 1845.
SPLENDID CAPITALS.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $15,000, of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, of 3,000, 1 of 2,320, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 60 of 500, 60 of 400, &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 26 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
July 22, 1845. 43-1dpd

James S. Spencer, Jr.,
No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)
PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL: LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES*, a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON* for *MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON*, assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES*, and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON*, all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

To Southern Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE Firm of LORD, STEBBINS & CO. was dissolved on the 31st December last.

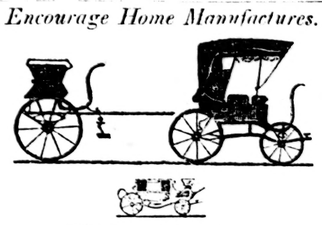
HAYNES LORD, JOHN D. WARREN, BENJAMIN SALTER, Jr., (all members of the late Firm,) in connection with DANIEL L. ROSS, under the firm of

Lord, Warren, Salter & Co.,

Will continue the sale of Domestic DRY GOODS at the Old Stand of Lord, Stebbins & Co., 75 PEARL STREET, and solicit consignments of YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c., on which advances as heretofore will be made.

New York, Jan'y 1, 1845. 43-9w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 20, 1845.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Franklin Library Institute has transferred to the Fayetteville Library Institute its entire Library, including all Books and Pamphlets in the hands of individual members, and persons not members. All persons having Books belonging to the Franklin Library, are therefore requested to deliver them to the proper officers of the Fayetteville Library Institute.

JOHN C. LATTA, Librarian
Franklin Lib. Ins.

All persons having Books belonging to the Franklin Library, are requested to return them to me immediately. Several valuable sets of Standard Works are broken, and as the missing volumes are known to be in the possession of borrowers, their immediate return is required.

A. E. HALL, Librarian
Fayetteville Lib. Ins.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2800** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.
Marion, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE AND LOT in Pittsborough. The House is a convenient and comfortable one, and the Lot is very favorably situated, being high and affording a fine view of the village. On said Lot is a Stable, Carriage House, Kitchen, Wash House, and Smokehouse, all of which are well constructed. There is also a Well of excellent water on said Lot.

For particulars relative to the premises, apply to Henry A. London, Esq. of Pittsborough, and for terms of sale, apply to Thomas C. Miller, Esq. of Wilmington. Terms are accommodating.

LUCY A. OWEN.
Bladen County, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-4w

Books, Music, Quills, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Alexander's Bible Dictionary; D'Aubigne's Reformation; Pilgrim's Progress, fine copy; Etiquette for Ladies; Ditto for Gentlemen; Beckford's Physiology; cheap Quills; a small lot of new Music; School Books, Blank Books, &c.

Jan'y 14. E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Original Bill—In Equity, to March Term, 1845.
Thos. Waddill, James M. Waddill, & Jno. Waddill, *vs.*
Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, deceased, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that William Waddill, Jr., John R. Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson, Anne Lancaster, (William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, children and heirs at law of Richard Tomlinson, Sen'r,) James Tomlinson and his children, Thomas, Margaret, John, Caroline, James, and Sidney H., are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

43] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

Wholesale Houses,
NEW YORK.

THE Subscribers are now amply prepared with

FULL STOCKS OF GOODS

In their respective departments, peculiarly suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants.

The large and varied assortment which the New York Market affords to purchasers, presents a superior opportunity for a choice selection, and on terms in all respects as favorable, to say the least, as any other market.

Southern and Western Merchants are assured of our determination to please, if possible, all who are in search of *Spring and Summer Supplies*—and are respectfully invited to examine our several Stocks and Prices.

Silks and Fancy Goods.

Bowen & McNamee, 16 William, corner of Beaver street.

Carleton, Frothingham & Co., No. 172 Pearl street, corner of Pine st.

Straw Goods.

G. M. Peck, 146 Pearl street.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, No. 39 Nassau-street, corner of Liberty, opposite the Post Office.

C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co. 207 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden Lane.

Nelson & Graydon, 61 Cedar-street, next door to the new Post Office.

J. W. & R. Leavitt, 166 Pearl-street.

Parsons & Lawrence, 129 Pearl-street and 82 Beaver, a few doors below Wall-street.

Bradner & Co., 160 Pearl-street, near Wall.

John P. Stagg & Co., 182 Pearl-street.

F. S. & D. Lathrop, 62 William-street, corner of Cedar-street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting and Summer Goods.

Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 82 William-street, corner of Maiden Lane.

F. S. Winston & Co., 138 Pearl-street: Foreign and Domestic Woolens, Vestings and Pantaloon Stuffs.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Wolfe & Gillespie, 193 Pearl-street, near Maiden Lane.

Hyslop & Brother, successors to Robert Hyslop & Son, No. 229 Pearl-street, above Maiden Lane.

Cornell, Brothers, 269 Pearl, corner Fulton-street.

W. I. Buck, 209 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden Lane; extensive Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness and Coach Hardware.

Henry Baylis, 105 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.

Wetmore & Co., 79 and 81 Vesey and 205 Washington-streets; Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Bar Iron and Steel.

John Van Nest, successor to Abraham Van Nest, 114 Pearl-street, Hanover Square: Importer and Dealer in Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationary.

Lewis I. Cohen, 138 William-street, two doors from Fulton.

Importers of Watches, Fine Cutlery, Jewelry, and Plated Ware.

Fellows, Wadsworth & Co., No. 17 Maiden Lane.

Ball, Tompkins & Black, (late Marquand & Co.,) 181 Broadway.

Boots, Shoes, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.

D. & A. Wesson, 157 Pearl-st. near Wall.

Spofford, Tileston & Co., 149 Water-street.

Watson & Shipman, No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post Office.

Calvin W. How, 131 Maiden Lane.

Books and Stationary.

Collins, Brother & Co., 254 Pearl-street

Pratt, Woodford & Co. 63 Wall-street.

Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl-street.

Importers of Fancy Articles, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c.

A. H. Ward & Co., (formerly Bailly, Ward & Co.) 41 Maiden Lane.

Levi Cook & Co. 138 Pearl-street,—also Buttons &c.

Wm. H. Carey & Co., 186 Pearl-street, opposite Cedar-street.

Spelman & Fraser, 136 Pearl-street,—also Cutlery, Buttons, &c.

Manufacturers & Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs.

J. & J. F. Trippe, 90 and 92 Maiden Lane.

Hoadley, Phelps & Co. 142 Water-street, near Maiden Lane.

Haviland, Kease & Co. 80 Maiden Lane.

H. H. Schieffelin & Co. 104 and 106 John street.

Cutlery, House-keeping, Hardware, Tin and Wood Ware, Baskets, &c.

J. B. Windle & Co, 56 Maiden Lane.

Wholesale Grocers.

J. & A. Lowery, 121 Front-street.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Fine Groceries, &c.

A. Bininger & Co., 141 Broadway.

China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

Henry W. Haydock, 276 Pearl-street.

Umbrellas, &c.

Henry Keep, 122 Pearl-street, successor to Thomas Garner, Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas and Parasols.

Richard McNamee, No. 16 William-street, Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols, Stocks, Linens and Straw Goods

Charles Davis, 194 Pearl-street, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Umbrellas.

Horace H. Day, 25 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer of Patent India Rubber Suspenders, and all kinds of India Rubber Goods.

Firth, Hall & Pond, No. 239 Broadway, Manufacturers, Publishers and Importers of Music and Musical Instruments.—Sole agents for Chickering's Piano Fortes.

PUBLIC HOUSES---NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of the following named Public Houses, in the City of New York, unite in the above invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, who may visit our Commercial Emporium, to call at our respective Houses; pledging ourselves to administer the comforts of "Home," as far as in our power, to those who may give us the preference.

Mansion House, W. J. Bunker, 39 Broadway.
Howard Hotel, Thomas & Roe, Broadway.
City Hotel, Chester Jennings, Broadway.
Waverley House, Willard Whitcomb, 54 & 56 Broadway.
Atlantic Hotel, No. 3 & 5 Broadway, W. C. Anderson.
Pacific Hotel, 162 Greenwich street, J. W. Boody, W. D. Parsons.
Astor House, Coleman & Stetson.
Franklin House, Broadway, Hayes & Treadwell.

New York, Jan. 11th, 1845. 42-5w.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has taken the Store, first door East of Mr. Hale's Bookstore, formerly occupied by W. J. Anderson, Esq., where he has opened his

Stock of GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Rio, St. Domingo, Cuba, Laguira, and Old Government Java Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Muscovado Sugars; Woolsey & Woolsey's best Loaf ditto; Imperial and Gunpowder Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Camphor; Rice; Molasses; Madder; Indigo; Copperas; Saltpetre; Brimstone; Alum; Saleratus; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Paste Blacking; Castor and Sweet Oil; Crockery; Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Shoes; Boys' ditto. Also, a neat assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Retail trade. All of which will be sold very low for *Cash*, or given in exchange for all kinds of Back-country Produce at the highest market price.

JAMES S. GRANT.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,
Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

PUBLIC WORK!

THE undersigned will let to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Lumberton, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, (M.) the BUILDING of a NEW JAIL in this (Robeson) County.

The proposed plan will be submitted to any who wish to contract, on that day or previously, on application to any one of the Commissioners.

The Contractor will be required to give bond for the faithful execution of the work.

JNO. W. POWELL,
WM. C. McNEILL,
JAS. BLOUNT.
RICH'D C. RHODES,
Commissioners.
Jan. 4, 1845. 40-6w

CHEESE.

10 CASKS SUPERIOR CHEESE, in fine order, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 16, 1845. 42tf

BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of Monticello Academy, in the Western district of Robeson county, N. C., have engaged John C. Sutherland to take charge of their School this year. The scholastic year will consist of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on Monday the 27th inst. Mr. Sutherland is qualified to teach all the branches commonly taught in Country Schools. The character that he has heretofore sustained is such, that the Trustees hazard nothing in recommending him to public patronage, as a Teacher of the first order,—believing confidently that the highest expectations they can create in reference to his ability in teaching will not be disappointed.—Some twenty Students can be accommodated in the best families, convenient to the Academy. Board, per month, $5. Tuition, per Session, $5, $8, and $11. This Academy is located in a good, quiet, healthy section of country.

DANIEL McLEOD, *Sec'y.*
Queensdale, Jan'y 18, 1845. 42-3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the building of the Court House in the County of Montgomery, and Town of Troy, will be let out on the 14th of February next. There will also be a sale of Lots. Terms made known on that day. All persons who have heretofore bought Lots, are notified to come forward and renew their bonds by the 20th of February, or their claims will be forfeited.

By order of the Commissioners under the late Act of Assembly.

A. A. LEACH, *Clerk.*
Jan'y 22, 1845. 43tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Moore county, on the 15th October last, a negro man who said his name was STEPHEN, and that he was the property of John Cunnigan of South Carolina;—subsequently said he was owned by George Bansvel of Edgefield District, S. C., about 14 miles from Edgefield C. H. Stephen is about 35 years old; dark complexion; with a straight scar in his forehead, in the edge of the hair, about an inch long; several scars on his arms, as if burnt with cinders in a Blacksmith Shop; and weighs about 150 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

ALEX'R KELLY, *late Sheriff.*
Jan'y 22, 1845. 43tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT, A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

FROM THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

THE BORDERER'S CHILD;
OR, WASHINGTON AT EIGHTEEN.

By Mary V. Spencer.

It was a calm, sunny day in the year 1750; the scene a piece of forest land on the Northern Neck of Virginia, contiguous to a noble stream of water. Implements of surveying were lying about, and several men, idly reclining under the trees, betokened by their trees and appearance that they composed a party engaged in laying out the wild lands of the then frontier of the old Dominion.—These persons had apparently just finished their noontide meal, for the relics of the banquet were scattered around.

Apart from the group walked a young man, evidently superior to his companions, though there was nothing obtrusive in his air, which, on the contrary, was distinguished by affability. A certain dignity of aspect, however, accompanied him. Added to this he was of a tall and compact frame, and moved with the elastic tread of one accustomed to constant exercise in the open air. His countenance could not have been said to be handsome, but it wore a look of decision and manliness, not usually found in one so young, for apparently he was little over eighteen years-of age. His hat had been cast off, as if for comfort, and he had paused, with one foot advanced, in a natural and graceful attitude, at the moment that we have introduced him to our reader.

Suddenly there was a shriek, then another, and then several in rapid succession.—The voice was that of a woman, and seemed to proceed from the other side of a dense thicket. At the first scream the youth turned his head in the direction whence the sound proceeded, but when it was repeated he pushed aside the undergrowth which separated him from it, and quickening his footsteps as the cries succeeded each other with alarming rapidity, he soon dashed into an open space or "clearing," as the borderers even then called it on the banks of the stream, in the centre of which a rude log-cabin stood, whose well-pole poised over one end, and smoke curling from the chimney, gave signs of habitation. As the young man, with a face flushed by haste, broke from the undergrowth he saw his companions crowded together on the bank of the river, while in their midst a woman, from whom proceeded the shrieks was visible, held back by two of the most athletic of the men, but still struggling violently for freedom.

It was the work of an instant to make his way through the crowd and confront the female. The moment her eyes fell on him she exclaimed,

"Oh! sir—you will do something for me. Make them release me—for the love of God! My boy—my poor boy is drowning and they will not let me go."

"It would be madness—she will jump into the river," said one of those who held her, as the frantic mother strove again to break from his grasp. "The rapids would dash her to pieces in a minute."

The youth had scarcely waited for these words. His eye took in, at a single glance, the meaning of the sad group. He recollected the child of the woman, a bold little fellow of four years old, whose handsome blue eyes and flaxen ringlets made him a favorite with strangers and filled the mother's heart with pride whenever she gazed on him. He had been accustomed to play, at will, in the little enclosure before the cabin; but this morning, the gate having been accidentally left open, he had stolen out when his mother's back was turned, reached the edge of the bank, and was in the act of looking over, when his parent's eye caught sight of him. The shriek which she uttered precipitated the catastrophe she feared, for the child frightened at the cry, lost his balance and fell headlong into the stream, which here went foaming and roaring along amid innumerable rocks, constituting the most dangerous rapids known in that section of the country. Scream now followed scream in rapid succession as the agonized parent rushed to the bank. She arrived there simultaneously with the party whom we left reclining in the shade, and who were scattered about within a few steps of the accident. Fortunate was it that they were so near else the mother would have plunged in after her child and both been lost. Several of the men immediately approached the brink and were on the point of springing in after the child, when the sight of the sharp rocks crowding the channel, the rush and whirl of the waters, and the want of any knowledge where to look for the boy deterred them, and they gave up the enterprise.

Not so the youth we have introduced. His first work was to throw off his coat: his next to spring to the edge of the bank. Here he stood, for a second, running his eye rapidly over the scene below, and taking in, with a glance, the different currents and the most dangerous of the rocks, in order to shape his course by them when in the stream. He had scarcely formed his conclusion when his gaze rested on a white object in the water that he knew at once to be the boy's dress, and, while his companions, aghast at his temerity, were prevented, as much by consternation as by the awe with which he had already inspired them, from interfering, he plunged headlong into the wild and roaring rapids.

"Thank God—he will save my child," gasped the woman, "see—there he is—oh! my boy, my darling boy, how could I leave you."

The youth now appeared to redouble his exertions, for they were now approaching the most dangerous part of the river, where the rapids, contracting between the narrowed shores, shot almost perpendicularly down a declivity of fifteen feet. The rush of the waters at this spot was tremendous, and no one ventured to approach its vicinity, even in a canoe, lest they should be sucked in. What then would be the youth's fate unless he speedily overtook the child! He seemed fully sensible of the increasing peril, and urged his way now through the foaming current with desperate strength. Three several times he was on the point of grasping the child, when the waters whirled the prize from him. The third effort was made just as they were about entering within the influence of the current above the fall, and when it failed, the mother's heart sank within her, and she groaned aloud, fully expecting to see the youth give up the task. But no! he only pressed forward the more eagerly, and as they breathlessly watched, they saw, amid the boiling waters, as if bearing a charmed life, the form of the brave youth following close after that of the boy. And now, like an arrow from the bow, pursuer and pursued shot to the brink of the precipice. An instant they hung there distinctly visible among the glassy waters, that seemed to pause on the edge of the descent. Every brain grew dizzy at the sight. But a shout of involuntary exultation burst from the spectators when they saw the boy held aloft by the right arm of the youth—a shout alas! that was suddenly checked by horror when the rescuer and rescued vanished into the abyss.

A moment—rather many moments elapsed, before a word was spoken or a breath drawn. Each of the group felt that to look into the mother's face was impossible. She herself had started eagerly forward and now stood on the bank, a few paces nearer the cataract, where she could command a view of its foot, gazing thither with fixed eyes, as if her all depended on what the next moment should reveal. Suddenly she gave a glad cry.

"There they are," she exclaimed, "see, they are safe—Great God I thank thee!" and for a moment wildly turning her face to heaven, she hurried with trembling steps along the side of the river in the direction of the fall.

Every eye followed hers, and sure enough there was the youth, still unharmed, and still buffeting the waters. He had just emerged from the boiling vortex below the cataract. With one hand he held aloft the child and with the other he was making for the shore.

They ran, they shouted, they scarcely knew what they did until they reached his side, just as he had struggled to the bank. They drew him out almost exhausted. The boy was senseless, but his mother declared he lived as she pressed him frantically to her bosom. His preserver, powerfully built and athletic as he was, could scarcely stand, so faint was he from his exertions.

Who shall describe the scenes that followed—the mother's calmness while she strove to resuscitate her boy, and her wild gratitude to his preserver when the child was out of danger and sweetly sleeping in her arms? Our pen shrinks at the task. But her words, pronounced then—we may hope in the spirit of prophecy—were remembered afterward by more than one who heard them.

"God will reward you," she said, "as I cannot. He will do great things for you in return for this day's work, and the blessings of thousands, beside mine, will attend you."

And it was so. For to the hero of that hour were subsequently confided the destinies of a mighty nation. But throughout his long career, what tended perhaps most to make him honored and respected beyond all men, was the sacrificing spirit which, in the rescue of that mother's child as in the more august events of his life, characterized our WASHINGTON.

Business.—A letter from New York to the North American says:

A few merchants from the south have made their appearance, and a few from the east, but there will be nothing of importance done for some time.

Some difficulty is experienced in collections this winter, and the travelling clerks of houses say the country is full of goods, and the people not over prompt in paying the country merchants. The general impression is that the Spring trade will be much less and safer than the trade of 1844.

Counter-Annexation.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 21st instant says: "The plan started by our citizens for the *contemporaneous* annexation of Canada, in case Texas is to be annexed, takes like wildfire in Michigan. So far as we have heard, it is universally approved. We gave on Saturday an extract from the Ann Arbor Journal, stating that a petition had been started in that village. We find an article also in the Pontiac Gazette, announcing the circulation of a similar petition in that place, and warmly commending it."

Governor Porter's Pardons.—The Philadelphia Grand Jury have recorded their deliberate opinion that the conduct of ex-Governor Porter in throwing open the prison doors, almost without restriction, for the egress of murderers, incendiaries, robbers, and rogues of all descriptions, was a great deal too bad. Judge Jones, of the Quarter Sessions, alluding to this portion of the presentment, said that the conduct *of the late Governor had been of the most outrageous character—that all the efforts of the Court to uphold the laws and preserve the public morals and protect society had been rendered void by this trifling with and glaring mockery of justice.*

Kindness.—Speak kindly to thy brother man, for he has many cares thou dost not know; many sorrows thine eye hast not seen; and grief may be gnawing at his heart-strings, which ere long will snap them in sunder. O, speak kindly to him! Perhaps a word from thee will kindle the light of joy in his o'ershadowed heart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. Speak kindly to thy brother man, even though sin has marred the spirit's beauty, and turned into discord the once perfect harmony of his being. Harshness can never reclaim him. Kindness will. For far down, beneath all his depravity, there still lingers a spark of the spirit's loveliness, that one word from thee may kindle to a flame, which will eventually purify the whole man, and make him what he was designed to be, the true spiritual image of his GOD. Speak kindly, act kindly to all, without asking who they may be. It is enough for thee to know that he belongs to the common brotherhood of man, and needs thy sympathy. Then give it to him freely!—ay, freely as thy FATHER, who is in Heaven, giveth to thee.

Lowell Offering.

New way of Receipting a Debt.—Potter, who figured in Columbia, (S. C.,) a few weeks ago as Manager of the Theatre, and who, in a fit of absent-mindedness, sloped without paying his debts in this place, has been *cowhided* in Savannah, Ga., by a Mrs. Russell, an actress, belonging to the company, for refusing to "pay her little bill." In a note addressed to him afterwards she says he may consider the flogging as a receipt in full.—*Columbia Chron.*

"Oldest Inhabitant."—The Picayune has found out who that much-talked-of individual, the "oldest inhabitant," is. An elderly chap, speaking of his great knowledge of the Western country the other day, said he had "known the Mississippi river since it was a small creek!" He's the man.

THE OREGON BILL.

The National Intelligencer, in an able review of the proceedings of the Ninth Week of this Session of Congress, has the following among other remarks:—

The purposes of the pending bill have attracted less of our attention than the tone of the debate upon it, during which there has been a further development of that unbounded lust for territory, and that passion for extending the dominion of this Government, not only without regard to consequences, but as though courting them, which we have had occasion to remark upon as having characterized the debate upon the "Annexation" question. In that debate, it was the hostility of Mexico that was defied; in the debate upon Oregon, it is that of Great Britain. We do not know that the gentlemen who have thus taken occasion to show their contempt for the consequences of a war with either of these Powers are entirely serious in their declarations: most earnestly we hope that they may not be: but we confess that we, who have stood at the helm of this paper (thirty years ago) through a war of comparatively short duration with one of these Powers, have no desire to witness a renewal of such scenes as no man can recal without a thrill of joy that our country and institutions came safely out of them. We cannot bear to hear so painful an alternative as war spoken of with levity or indifference; knowing, as we do, what a scourge and a calamity it would be to the nation, and not more to others than to those who, without experience, and therefore without judgment in the matter, seem to make so light of it.

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound."

What most of all surprised us was the discovery that there are persons, even in Congress, who cherish a rancorous feeling towards Great Britain, on grounds of earlier date than the honorable war of 1812, and the not less honorable peace between the two nations which followed that war. One or two gentlemen honestly and openly avowed this bitter enmity; and it is possible that other gentlemen of the same party may entertain the same sentiments. We sincerely trust, however, that these declarations are to be regarded only as expressions of individual sentiment; that this enmity is not very widely diffused; and, above all, let us hope that it is not to become a party principle, and thus to control the destinies of the Republic.

Wo to the nation that allows itself to cherish rancors which honorable war cannot glut, nor peace, however fair, extinguish. As little as a man can a nation safely give the reins to settled animosities; the man who does it will speedily forfeit his happiness, if not his good name, and even his personal security; and the nation that cherishes such passions will become their victim in its own affairs—will be made the dupe of madly-ambitious men, who to secure a dangerous power to themselves, will play on this popular infirmity and urge on the country to quarrels disastrous without, and finally fatal to its own freedom within.

There exists—perhaps has ever existed—no nation whose interests were or are so much those of peace as ours. Framed as our Government is, to the restraint of all the public powers, to the denial of all those energies which, in order to make it formidable abroad, must have made it dangerous at home, our whole organization as a society is eminently defensive only.

Indeed, as liberty must ever be a system of precaution against rulers—and as, on the other hand, a military spirit is one which strengthens them, by submitting to obedience, so that there may be that public force which results from the unity of all action and effort under a single will—so a despotism is far fitter for offensive war, for conquest, than a free State. Nay, whatever Government engages in frequent and successful contests of aggression must presently become a despotism; for, while war lasts, almost unlimited powers must be exercised, and frequent wars habituate a people to submission, by placing every citizen's life and fortune at the disposal of the ruler. This is to a free people one of the dangers of a spirit of unjust aggrandizement.

It was well and finely said by Mr. Jefferson, that war was a deplorable game at which both parties lost, the victors sometimes even more than the vanquished. The people, at least, except in a defensive war, must ever be losers—their rulers the only gainers. A successful war may strengthen the Government, may even enrich some privileged class that wield it; but it must ever cost the mass of a people dear in life, in property, and finally in their liberties. These are surely a heavy price to pay for the gratification of a national jealousy or dislike, or for the vanity of a few men's renown, bought by the blood of multitudes who perish obscurely, leaving their children to become the slaves of perhaps the very man for whose success the fathers fell.

Among the many wise things left by the illustrious Madison in his writings, we know none so just in its sentiments or so finely expressed as the following passage, which we find in his "Letters of Helvidius." Nothing could well be more opportune to the subject of which we are speaking.

"War is, in fact, the true nurse of Executive aggrandizement. In war a physical force is to be created, and it is the Executive will which is to direct it. In war the public treasures are to be unlocked, and it is the Executive hand which is to dispense them. In war the honors and the emoluments of office are to be multiplied, and it is the Executive patronage under which they are to be enjoyed. It is in war, finally, that laurels are to be gathered, and it is the Executive brow they are to encircle. The strongest passions and the most dangerous weaknesses of the human breast—ambition, avarice, vanity, the honorable or venial love of fame—are all in conspiracy against the desire and the duty of peace.

"Hence it has grown into an axiom that the Executive is the department of power most distinguished by its propensity to war, hence it is the practice of all States, in proportion as they are free, to disarm this propensity of its influence.

"As the best praise, then, that can be pronounced on an Executive Magistrate is, that he is the friend of peace—a praise that rises in its value as there may be a known capacity to shine in war—so it must be one of the most sacred duties of a free people to mark the first omen in the society of principles that may stimulate the hopes of other Chief Magistrates, of another propensity, to intrude into questions on which its gratification depends. If a free people be a wise people also, they will not forget that the danger of surprise can never be so great as when the advocates for the prerogative of war can sheath it in a symbol of peace.

But we have heard, too, with still greater surprise, as coming at one time from men bearing a leading part in the Administration and as coming at another time, we are sorry to say, from our own friends, another kindred theory of war, viz. that we *need* a war, to re-unite the country, to give employment to the idle and the mischievous, and to dissipate, as tornadoes sweep away plagues, the wide corruption, the rule of abandoned and incompetent men, that have settled over every part of public affairs.

To those of our opponents who we know will turn a deaf ear to any warnings of ours, it is needless for us to address any argument against the folly of desiring war for the sake of excitement, or of the patronage and the emoluments which it will place at the command of the party in power. If they be determined, however, with or without cause, to get up a war with some foreign Power, we recommend to their Representatives in Congress, forthwith and without a moment's delay, to provide for the raising of an army of forty or fifty thousand men, and appropriating as many millions of dollars for building steam-frigates and floating batteries. Even this outlay of money, to begin with, would be but a drop in the bucket compared with the vast expenditure in which a war thus courted would inevitably involve the United States.

As to those others, friends of ours, whom despondency over the triumphant ill around us, the sight *on all sides* of public virtue and ability dejected and forlorn, has driven to place their thoughts upon such desperate remedies, we can only bid them remember what has been already said of the sure tendency of war to strengthen what is already to us far too strong—the Executive power. Besides, if a revival of patriotism a re-ascendency of worth and talent might be expected on one part, on the other we have to fear wide and well-founded dissension and disaffection. In a word, if there might be something medicinal in an honest war, there can be no healing virtue in one of injustice and folly.

Loco Foco Settlements.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express represents Gen. M'Kay as using this language just after the defalcation of McNulty was made public:

"How is it, that if a Whig be turned out of office, he immediately settles his accounts, and we hear nothing more of him—but the Democrat, who would hold on to office, is turned out for his dishonesty, and never settles his accounts? We got rid of Curtis, and he squared every thing with the Treasury: while by Hoyt, and others, we have lost, I know not how many millions. I don't understand all this."

Why, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the thing is as plain as the nose in your face.

Years ago *Gov. Marcy* laid down the *democratic* doctrine, that "to the Victors belong the Spoils," and the party have acted upon it most consistently and faithfully. It was the polar star of Mr. Woodbury when he presided over the Treasury Department, and the precedents of "*grab all*," "*hold all*," then established, have never been departed from.

The policy of the Democratic Party has been to put malversation in office at a *premium* rather than at a *discount;* and a Loco Foco office-holder who would recognize and be governed by the difference between *meum* and *tuum*, would be turned out of office for two reasons. In the first place, his honest conduct would be directly in the teeth of the principles laid down by *Gov. Marcy*—and, in the second place, it would be regarded as a rebuke upon the conduct of his fellow office-holders. What right has a Loco Foco office-holder to be better than his fellows, and contrast his virtue with their vice? It would be regarded as sheer independence.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Great Speed.—The speech of the King of the French was expressed to London for the different journals, and great efforts of course were made to perform the distance in the shortest possible period. The express locomotive for the London Herald, over the Paris and Rouen railroad, performed the distance (eighty-two miles) in ninety minutes! the most extraordinary instance of rapidity, we believe, on record. The speech was delivered in Paris on the afternoon of one day and published in the London papers of the next morning. Such are the triumphs of steam, which do almost literally annihilate both time and space."

The Unicorn Discovered.—A recent number of the "Journal Asiatique" (published in Paris) states that Mr. Fresnel, the profound Orientalist, now French Consul at Jedda, in Arabia, has published a notice of the existence of the real unicorn in the wilds of Hadramaut. This strange beast has a single horn, attached to its head by a joint, through which it can elevate or depress its horn at pleasure; remarkably confirming Psalms 92, 10, where it speaks of the "horn being *exalted* like the horn of the *unicorn*." This will throw great light on other passages of scripture, which ignorance of Arabia prevented our comprehending.—*Forum.*

Another Ennett.—A case somewhat similar to that in the Senate of this State, occurred lately in the Missouri House of Representatives. The contested seat of one of the members depended upon the admission of a certain poll book, which was informal for want of the signatures. The committee reported that such was the fact, but on returning the book to the House, to their surprise they found the names of the proper officers affixed to it. The House believing that forgery had been resorted to, promptly vacated the seat of the member.

Raleigh Register.

Polk and Dallas.—Hebrew definition.—A Hebrew scholar informs us, that the word Polk, in the Hebrew tongue, is Division, and the word Dallas, in the same language, is Poverty. So Division and Poverty are henceforth to predominate, at least for a period of four years, in our heretofore happy country.—*N. H. Palladium.*

A Learned Decision.—Some of our South-western justices are sorely puzzled at times. For instance:—Smith was accused of stealing a pig from Stokes; Johnson, a witness for Stokes, swore positively as to the guilt of Smith; Jinkins, a witness for Smith, swore just as positively for his innocence. The justice was in a quandry. The business, like the Irishman's opinion of the French language, looked to him "a good deal mixed," so he finally dismissed the suit and *sentenced the witnesses to pay all the cost!*

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—We would invite public attention to the Advertisement of Mr. Cooke, contained in this paper, announcing that an Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb will speedily go into operation in this City. At the recent Session of our Legislature, an Act was passed, appropriating Five thousand Dollars a year from the School Fund, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to whose discretion the appropriation was committed, have engaged the services of Mr. William D. Cooke, a gentleman every way qualified for the task, and whose testimonials are of the very highest order, to superintend the instruction of the Deaf Mutes. No arrangement has yet been made, we believe, for the education of the Blind, and it may perhaps prove most advantageous, for the present at least, to send them out of the State to be instructed. All that now remains then to carry the beneficent and praiseworthy intentions of our Legislature into full effect, is that the friends of the enterprize, and of the unfortunate class of our fellow beings for whose benefit it has been devised, should exert themselves to procure Pupils, and induce them to avail themselves of the opportunities now placed within their reach.

Raleigh Register.

From the Wetumpka Argus—Extra.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1845.

WETUMPKA IN RUINS!

It becomes our unpleasant duty to announce the destruction of two thirds of the business part of our town by fire. About 3 o'clock this morning, the store house of J. S. Oliver was discovered to be on fire, which being of a very combustible nature, as well as the buildings immediately adjacent, the fire spread with great rapidity. In less than an hour nearly the whole block between Main and Company street was destroyed. The flames rapidly passed to the west side of Main street, and suddenly enveloped all the west side in flames, except the store house of Messrs. Logan and Stone.

The new brick Ware-house lately erected by Mr. Wm. T. Hatchett, as well as the wooden building, was destroyed with a large amount of Cotton, not less than 1650 bales.

The fire simultaneously passed to the East side of Company street, burning all South of the Brick building occupied by Messrs. McKleroy and Heard, including the same, and the Post Office. By very great exertions the Hotel, at present occupied by Mrs. McNeel, was saved. A gentle breeze blowing to the South East carried the flames across the street and consumed the fine new brick edifice, nearly completed, and belonging to Mr. A. Hagerty, as well as an old brick building; thence to the American Hotel; and thence to the small brick building, occupied as a law office by the Messrs. Graham; from the house last mentioned the flames spread to a small dwelling in the rear, occupied by Mr. Woodruff, and with the destruction of this building and out houses the fire ceased.

Estimated damage $200,000, besides $60,000 which was insured.

The Argus office by great exertion was saved; but the Whig office, with the press and most of the printing materials was destroyed.

Cotton Burnt.—The N. O. Picayune of the 29th ult. says: The steamboat Wave, from Yazoo City yesterday, reports that on the 24th ult. there were three cotton sheds burnt at that place, and that from ten to twelve hundred bales were destroyed, belonging principally to planters. No insurance.

Mr. Clay at Home.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus writes under date of Jan. 25th:

I have lately spent some time at Lexington, and saw Mr. Clay almost every day, and can sincerely say that I am not less surprised than delighted to observe how well he is. All his friends would rejoice and be proud at the manner of his deportment in present circumstances. Every body says, "How well Mr. Clay looks, and how cheerful he is!" He has gone into his office to work like a young man. It is a pity and mortifying that he should be obliged to do it. But was there ever a situation to which Mr. Clay did not show himself equal?

It is impossible that Mr. Clay should be indifferent to public affairs. He does not affect it. But events have removed from him a great load of responsibility. While he was in public life he occupied the position of a leader, if not rug leader of the party which has been so long struggling to rescue the country from misrule. The eyes of at least one-half the nation were directed to him, and their hopes hung upon him. It was impossible that Mr. Clay should not feel the pressure of such a position. But now he is in retirement, and my judgment is, that his improved and improving appearance, of which every body speaks, is to be attributed chiefly to the relief he feels by the removal of the responsibilities of his previous relations to the public. God grant he may live many years in health and comfort!

American Bagging.—The production of Bagging in the United States, as we learn from the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Patents, is increasing fast. In Kentucky last year there were 500 hand-looms in operation, and each of these manufacture 400 yards, on an average, per week, or 20,000 yards per month, or 10,000,000 a year. Besides there are five power loom factories, in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, which produce 3,800,000. In Tennessee 80 hand-looms produce 1,200,000 yards. Fifty hand-looms in Missouri produce 750,000 yards. The total amount of Bagging estimated for the year, and manufactured in 1844 in the West, is 15,750,000. The average quantity of bagging used in baling Cotton is six yards to the bale; and the amount manufactured in the year would bale 2,635,000 bales of cotton. More than enough for the cotton crop of '44-'45 by a large quantity.—*New York Express.*

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that the production of Wheat in the State of Ohio is about eighteen millions of bushels annually, of which nearly one-half is exported; and if to this were to be added the pork and corn exported, it would be found that Ohio, as a producing State, exports bread and meat enough to support a population larger than her own. The average production of every family is more than double enough for its own support. This speaks a volume for a fertile soil and an industrious people.

Heavy Verdict Against An'i-Renters.—In the Albany (N. Y.) Circuit Court last week, Mr. Chauncey Rider, a Deputy Sheriff of that county, who was assaulted and maltreated by a number of "Indians," while in the discharge of his official duties in 1841, recovered a verdict of *Ten Thousand Dollars* against four of the individuals, who were present when the outrage was committed, and who, though not actually participating in the assault themselves, yet countenanced and encouraged those who did the deed.

THE WAR OF THE FACTIONS.

The Richmond Enquirer brings to light some of the secret workings of the Calhoun and Wright factions in their war for the succession. A writer in the Madisonian refers as follows to the article in the Enquirer:

A Washington correspondent of the Enquirer has communicated to the editors the substance of one Robinson's circular to the Democratic members of the Legislature of New York. This Robinson, it seems, is a member of Congress from New York—a friend of Mr. Wright and an enemy of Texas: and with a view to defeat Annexation in the Senate, recommends that Messrs. Dickinson and Foster should be turned out of that body, and two *anti-Texas* Senators sent in their places. The *ulterior view, object and purpose* of this "*vile intrigue*," as the Enquirer justly denominates it, is avowed to be the *destruction* of Mr. Calhoun, and the elevation to the Presidency of Mr. Wright. The language is, "*that Annexation would give Calhoun the ascendancy over Wright*," and that its defeat was therefore necessary to secure "*the control over Polk and the Government which they must have to secure the election*," &c.

The Enquirer seeks to throw oil on the troubled waters, and deprecates the early agitation of the question of the succession.

In the Enquirer of yesterday is pubiished the following letter from Mr. Foster, who was ejected from the Senate. It is rich in its way:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 31, 1845.

Gentlemen: I perceived last evening in an article in the Richmond Enquirer, noticing a rumor, that Gov. Wright of New Yerk, had interfered to prevent the election of Mr. Dickinson and myself to the U. States Senate, and that Orville Robinson, a member of Congress from that State, had written a letter to Albany for the same purpose, that you appear to doubt the correctness of the rumor. I am not surprised at your unwillingness to believe that Governor Wright has used his official influence to affect an election, which the Constitution has devolved on the Legislature; but the course of Mr. Robinson, to those acquainted with him, is not a matter for surprise.—The rumors, however, in regard to both are true. For at least a week before the nominating caucus was held, Mr. Wright, frequently in conversation with Senators and members of Assembly, expressed his decided opposition to our election. This none of Mr. Wright's friends will deny; for I have the letters of several members of the Legislature, and of other highly respectable citizens, stating that he so declared himself to them, and to others in their presence.

On the 31st of December, Mr. Robinson wrote a letter to Mr. A. C. Flagg, the present Comptroller of New York, (who has for many years been the intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Wright, and whose name will probably be presented to the President Elect for a seat in his Cabinet,) evidently designed to affect the election of Senators; and Mr. Flagg freely circulated copies of the letter, as well as the original, among the members of the Legislature, in the words following:

"Hon. A. C. FLAGG—My Dear Sir: The recent letter of Mr. Foster to Slamm, and other events which have lately transpired here, leads me to the conclusion, that neither he nor Mr. Dickinson should be elected to the Senate.

"It is well understood here, that both are in favor of Calhoun's plan for the annexation of Texas, and that both will go into the support of him and all his measures. Calhoun thinks his salvation depends on this election, and he and his friends reason in this way, that they (F. and D.) are not favorites of Mr. Wright, and that Mr. Wright does not want them elected; and if, under such circumstances, they are elected, it will be considered a triumph and an evidence that the position taken by Mr. Wright on the Texas question was wrong, &c.

"I look upon the final action of our Legislature upon this subject, as settling the complexion of the Administration of Col. Polk. If Foster and Dickinson are sent back here, the administration will be more or less under the control of Mr. Calhoun, and all its patronage and power *will be turned against Mr. Wright for the successor.*

"From present appearances, I incline to the opinion that no proposition for the annexation of Texas, can find its way through the House at this session. Its friends begin to despair, and are afraid to approach the discussion of it, and from the multiplicity of plans, which have been introduced, you see there is a great diversity of opinion among its friends. In regard to the *modus operandi*, the Democratic members from our State, with one exception, (Ellis,) I believe, will go against McDuffie's resolution.

"Mr. Dauby, General Davis, of Troy, and others, from our State, are here, and it is understood that they will leave here in a day or two for Albany, to aid Foster and Dickinson.

"Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

[Signed] "O. ROBINSON.

"December 31, 1844."

You will perceive that this letter not only proves the interference of Mr. Robinson, but also of Mr. Wright; and shows, plainly the *grounds* of interference; for, it is written by one of Mr. Wright's professed personal friends, to one who is his confidant, and by him circulated for more than two weeks before the election among the members of the Legislature, under the eye of Mr. Wright.

I have also been furnished with an extract of the substance of a letter of Mr. Robinson, which was also circulated at Albany. It is as follows:

"Dickinson and Foster have taken ground in favor of the annexation of Texas. This is Calhoun's ground—one to which Mr. Wright is opposed and voted against. If you elect D. and F., you give the pro-Texas party a preponderating influence with the incoming Administration. It was for a time here the opinion of whom I consulted, that it would be well to go for D. and D., (Dickinson and Dix)—but, upon reflection, we have come to the conclusion, that no such proposition should be entertained. If Dickinson should be elected, *we* would lose the influence we desire: New York would be divided, and lose *her* influence. If D. and F. should be defeated, the former as well for the short as long term, we would show a front such as Mr. Polk would not dare make head against."

On the *character* of these letters and their *use*, manifesting as they do an intent to seize upon the administration of President Polk, and to use its power and influence for personal objects, and upon their want of truth, it is not now my purpose to comment. A more proper occasion will doubtless occur. My only object at present is, to place the action of Messrs. Wright and Robinson correctly before the public.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY A. FOSTER.

From Mexico.—Captain Peterson, of the brig Najade, at Charleston, from Vera Cruz, Jan. 8, reports that Santa Anna had attacked, at the head of 4000 men, 1500 of which were cavalry, the town of Puebla—but he was driven back by the revolutionists. Santa Anna, it is said, would endeavor to make his escape either by the way of Vera Cruz or Tuspan. The revolutionists were in hot pursuit of Santa Anna, and certain death awaited him should he fall into their hands.

A Sensible Conclusion.—A Subscriber, writing from Cleveland County, in this State, says—"Enclosed are three dollars, to pay for my Register. I had concluded to stop the paper after the present year, having little doubt of Mr. Clay's election, and supposing that, in that event, there would be no longer any necessity for an obscure individual, like myself, to participate in politics—knowing that, under his Administration, all things would work together for the common good and general welfare of the country. But as I have been egregiously deceived, and contrary to expectation, the great Whig Army has been defeated, I shall keep my armour on for the next campaign. You will therefore send on the paper, until I order a discontinuance."—*Raleigh Register.*

Communications.

We have been requested to insert the following very curious article, which we find in the "Watchman of the South," a Religious paper, printed at Richmond, Va., of the 28th Nov. last. What reliance may be placed on it, we know not; but it is a most singular account:—

HOW THE POTENTATES OF EUROPE REGARD US.

The following language is ascribed to the DUKE OF RICHMOND, while Governor of the Canadas, and is reported by Mr. A. G. Gates, of Montreal, who was present when it was uttered.

The Duke a short time prior to his death, in speaking of the government of the United States, said: "It was weak, inconsistent, and bad, and could not long exist." "It will be destroyed; it ought not, and will not be permitted to exist; for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. The curse of the French revolution, and subsequent wars and commotions in Europe, are to be attributed to its example, and so long as it exists, no prince will be safe upon his throne; and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they have been determined upon its destruction, and have come to an understanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it; and they will *eventually succeed by subversion rather than conquest.*" "All the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe will be carried into that country; it is a receptacle for the bad and disaffected population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers, or to supply the navies; and the European governments will favor such a course. This will create a surplus and a majority of low population, who are so very easily excited; and they will bring with them their principles, and in nine cases out of ten, adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, customs, and religion, and will transmit them to their posterity, and in many cases propagate them among the natives. These men will become citizens, and by the constitution and laws will be invested with the right of suffrage. The different grades of society will then be created by the elevation of a few, and by degrading many, and thus a heterogeneous population will be formed, speaking different languages, and of different religions and sentiments, and to make them act, think and feel alike, in political affairs, will be like mixing oil and water; hence, discord, dissension, anarchy, and civil war will ensue, and some popular individual will assume the government, and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the emigrants, and many of the natives will sustain him." "*The Church of Rome has a design upon that country, and it will in time, be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic.*" "I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, particularly with George III., and Louis the XVIII., and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it.

Letter to the Editor.

———, Tennessee, Dec. 31, 1844.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir, Your valued sheet continues with great regularly to find its way to my fireside and cheer me with the news of passing events in the land of my nativity. Distance but enhances the pleasure which I always derive from its perusal.

Since the result of the Presidential election has been known, the Whigs here, though sadly disappointed, appear far more cheerful than the Democrats. The latter feel a conviction that the extravagant promises which they made cannot be realized. Some of the Democratic Orators here asserted with great apparent confidence, that the triumph of their party would insure us from ten to fourteen cents for our cotton, and our necessaries at half the present prices. Is it strange that they now feel sad, knowing that their promises cannot be realized. Like Macbeth, the ghosts of murdered interests haunt them in their festivities, and mar their enjoyments. Not so with the Whigs. Though defeated, we yet have consolation. We can with our great Leader retire from the contest with the proud consciousness that no great interest of our country has been betrayed by us. In every part of the Union the same principles have been proclaimed—the same banners have been thrown to the breeze. No principles advocated in one section of country have been repudiated in another. Personally considered, HENRY CLAY has no cause to regret a defeat which will only add to his lustre on the future page of history. The character of Socrates shines not the less bright because he was condemned to suffer death by his countrymen. Their base ingratitude only added to the brightness of his character. So with Henry Clay. The names of his accusers will only be mentioned to perpetuate their infamy, while his will occupy a place in the Temple of Fame high above the gaze of the crowd who revel in his persecution. That noble sentiment which he once uttered, that "he would rather be right than be President," will buoy him up amid all the storms and tempests of life. But though he may bear his own defeat with calmness and composure, he cannot be indifferent to the welfare of his country. It must grieve him and every true patriot to witness the decline in our moral as well as national character. It must grieve him to see a man who is neither the President of the people nor of a party, but of a faction, elevated to that exalted station—a man of no moral force—a man whose nomination was pronounced a hoax wherever it reached in advance of the mail—a man who will wear the robes without exercising the functions of the President.

Wishing you a long life of health and happiness in your useful and influential labors, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully, &c.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We cannot see the reason the newspapers of this State cannot say something more than they do for the promotion of the Temperance cause. The Editors would make good wheel horses, they hold back so well.

BLACK RIVER TEMPERANCE MAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have copied the article below almost word for word as it appeared in the Morning Chronicle, (a paper published in Baltimore,) some 25 years ago. It so clearly depicts our present expensive and interminable mode of settling disputes about land titles, that I have concluded to ask you to publish it in your paper. As the citizens of North Carolina are a reflecting people, they would like to have time to canvass the merits of any law which will have a bearing upon their greatest interest:

"The time has arrived when every class of society, from the castle to the cottage, from the Supreme Court down to the lowest tribunal of human justice, calls aloud for economy. I have long since viewed with regret the tedious, tiresome, and expensive mode of settling and adjusting land disputes in this State. Two neighbors, for instance, differ in the lines, boundaries and titles of their lands, and each perhaps, under the delusive influence of *self-interest*, honestly and justly conceives his claim to be the best; at length an ejectment is brought. Lawyers must be employed and *feed*; Surveyors must be employed to lay down the claims and pretensions of the parties: each lawyer and all the lawyers (for there are sometimes several employed on each side,) orders such and such locations to be made to *illustrate* his or their client's claim, (or rather to perplex that of his adversary.) Finally the *trial term* arrives, anxiety is on tiptoe; the Court beats to arms, the parties all assemble; a plat is produced, as large, as complicated, and as confused with lines and letters as the map of the State; a Jury is called to try the issue, three-fourths of whom are as ignorant of location as our cake women are of astronomy. The Counsel themselves on both sides *try to appear alarmed* for their clients, and each proclaim his case much more doubtful, desperate, and dangerous than they at first supposed it to be. The *old fees* have now become *rusty*, and require a little brightening up in order to *invigorate* the *oratorical powers* and ensure the property to *both parties*, (although but one can enjoy it.) Finally the case is decided in the Superior Court, (or in the County Court, where the people have been unfortunate enough to have Juries in their County Courts;) from thence it is removed until it reaches the highest tribunal in the State, and being tossed to and fro for years, accumulating and expense, it is *at last decided*, and probably the third *straining* of witnesses, or the *superior counsel*, the man who is justly entitled to the loses it, and he who gains it pays perhaps times as much for it as it is worth. Such nal result of the contest, and the parties return side by side, the one a beggar on the road and ther unable and unwilling to help him: and be would it be for the parties in every such case lots for the property in dispute, rather than for it in the present way and be *legally robbed*, while only contending for a part. Now, sir, omy appears to be the order of the day. I commend that in lieu of all this tedious, inexpensive compound of *comedy, farce and tragedy*, that land Courts be established by the Legislature, composed of 5 or 7 honest, judicious men, who understand the location of lands, of whom (in case of relationship or supposed ty in the others,) should form a Court, and moderate compensation for their services; and any dispute should arise on the lines, boundaries of any parties in the county where lies, let these Courts repair to the premises, the Surveyors, and deliberately view the the affinity, or discrepancy that such tracts wards each other, and determine the dispute ingly; leaving their decision, however, subject *a brief and cheap* appeal as legislative wisdom devise."

I do not hesitate in saying, in my opinion, the mode here proposed would only be more *brief and cheap*, but far likely to promote justice in the end than which is now pursued. However, I have no doubt that many gentlemen of the *Bar* may call me a *busy body* at least, if something worse, for these suggestions; rather adhere still to the grave digger's to, *let some die that others may live*, than fer such a law to infringe on their privileges. Be it so. Nevertheless, I sincerely hope, that should a kind Providence bless the next Legislature of this State with such a rarity as an *upright, conscientious and sympathetic* lawyer, that he may and procure such a law upon the subject may immortalize his name in the annals of justice and mercy, and prevent in future distress and ruin of many a good and honest citizen of the good old North State.

SHORT SWAY.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might so envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The ultimate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous person, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from derangement of the secretive organs and the corruption, have been raised as it were from the tomb of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 21, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great debtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla which has been the means, under a kind Providence of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my bearing testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were very severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much prefered death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has wrought the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists.

79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

WATCHES,

Watches and Jewelry!!

THE LARGEST and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best Workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall street, New York.

Jan'y 24, 1845.—43-3mi (Up Stairs

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1845.

THE MAILS.—There has been a great Snow Storm at the North, which has sadly deranged the mails. Four New York mails were due yesterday, and none came. The Washington mails came, except the latest one due.

The Postmaster of this town received yesterday the final decision of the Postmaster General as to the Great Mail. It is to be continued by the Wilmington Rail Road, which the public here would have no particular reason to regret, if it were not accompanied by an order to restore the mail on this route to the old schedule—2 horse hacks, 6 times a week, and about 3 or 4 miles an hour. This we have reason to complain of, and we hope the people on all the line, from Raleigh to Columbia, inclusive, will protest against it. The mail can be carried, with perfect regularity, as it has been carried for six weeks past, at a speed of nearly 6 miles an hour, and the public ought to insist upon it that it be continued at that speed, instead of the snail's pace with which we are again threatened. Let us remonstrate!

THE AGGREGATE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—The Globe strains a point to produce a majority of the popular vote for Polk. It gives all the Official votes in 25 States and then adds a variety of what it calls "unofficial votes" in ten States, among which South Carolina is put down at 40,955 for Polk, and 15,955 for Clay. How the Globe arrived at these odd sums in South Carolina, is not easy to understand, except that it was evidently determined to give Polk a majority, and "when there's a will there's a way." But it is perfectly apparent that South Carolina has not so many votes as 56,910. Her entire White population is but 267,360, and the average vote is about 1 to every 6 white inhabitants. This would make only 44,560 votes in South Carolina. But, *before the election*, the Charleston Mercury claimed a Locofoco majority of 17,000 votes in the State. It may be supposed that the Mercury is quite as familiar with the state of parties in its own State as the Globe can be, and that it was not likely to underrate the strength of its own party. Yet now that the election is over, and 25,000 are necessary to give Polk a majority of the whole, the Globe at once claims that number, and sums up the whole as follows: "Polk's majority over Clay and Birney together, 2,513."

It is evident that Polk has not a majority of all the votes, still less of all the legal votes.

OREGON.—The bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon, passed the House on Monday of last week by a vote of 140 to 59. Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Arrington, Daniel, McKay and Reid, voted for it; Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, and Deberry, against it; and Messrs. Saunders and Rayner were absent.

Fortunately for the hopes of Peace, an amendment was carried, 124 to 82, requiring due notice to be given to Great Britain of the termination, one year hence, of the Treaty stipulation of joint occupation by the two countries; and that the bill shall not be carried into effect until the termination of that year, or in any way conflict with our Treaty engagements. This is an evidence of good sense which could scarcely have been looked for, after what has occurred in the House.

TEXAS.—A letter from a distinguished source in Washington, says: "Texas, I *think*, is dead for this session."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

We are rejoiced at the hope, which we think the remarks of Messrs. Benton and Rives justifies the indulgence of, that the Texas scheme cannot succeed at this session.

MORE ANNEXATION.—Petitions are flowing in upon Congress, asking the "re-annexation" of the Canadas, and New Brunswick, along with Texas. This burlesque upon "re-annexation" is taken in high dudgeon by the Texas party. But it is all right. Let us have it all at once,—Texas, Mexico, California, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Ireland, and all. By taking the whole at one time, we make one general war serve instead of a succession of wars, which would be decidedly economical; and so much the more glorious as we should have the honor of whipping the whole world at once.

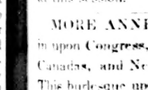
ANTI-TEXAS CONVENTION.—A Convention, numbering about 1000 Delegates, was lately held in Boston, to oppose the Annexation of Texas. Addresses and resolutions were adopted. On propositions submitted by two ultra Abolitionists, declaring the dissolution of the Union if Texas should be admitted, a long debate arose, in which Lovejoy and Garrison supported, and Messrs. Hussey, Child, and others, opposed them. Mr. Child rebuked the spirit of wild and reckless fanaticism displayed in the proposed resolutions. He expressed himself as being for the Union as it is; and, with an emphasis which brought down the cheers of the House, he said, that, whatever might be the final action of Congress on the pending measure of annexation, it would not be binding—that the Union would stand, and Texas would not be annexed—that THE CONSTITUTION WAS WHOLE, AND THE ACT OF CONGRESS INVALID. The act of annexation could be repealed. If a simple joint resolution could bring Texas into the Union, a simple joint resolution could put it out again.

CONSTABLES.—At the election on Monday the 3d inst. Mr. John J. Phillips was elected Constable for the Town of Fayetteville, by a majority of 31 votes over Lewis A. Nixon, and Mr. Wm. Mitchell Constable for the District of Fayetteville, without opposition.

SILVER PLATING.—Specimens of the beautiful operation of the Liquid advertised in this paper, in cleaning old plated ware, may be seen at this office.

MR. WINCHELL.—We learn that there was a great crowd at the Theatre on Monday evening to see and hear Mr. Winchell, and that "every body was delighted."

PUBLIC LECTURE.



WILLIAM S. MULLINS, Esq. will deliver a Lecture before the Fayetteville Library Institute, on Tuesday Evening, 17th Feb'y, at the Court House. The Lecture will commence at half past 7 o'clock. Tickets for sale at both Bookstores, and at Mr. A. E. Hall's.

JOHN EGGLES, Esq. and the Rev. SIMEON COLTON will follow Mr. Mullins at an early day, of which announcement will be made in due season.

Feb'y 10, 1845.

☞ Mr. HASKELL has arrived in our Town with his "Exhibition," consisting of the original and popular Lady Magician, Mrs. Haskell, and La Petite Maria, with Sig. Veronia's Mechanical Marionettes. Accompanying them is a youth, a Mr. Partlow, whose performances on the Violin are said to be of the most interesting character. We anticipate a genteel and highly attractive Exhibition, and trust they will receive a liberal patronage.

Instead of THIS EVENING, the performance will take place on TO-MORROW EVENING the 13th, at the Theatre.

MANUFACTURES.—Several causes are now combining to extend, immensely, the manufacturing interest in this country. First, the conviction, now almost universal, that the Protective policy is as firmly fixed as if Mr. Clay had been elected. No one doubts Mr. Polk's hostility to it, any more than they doubt the hostility of the generality of the Southern Locofocos. But it is a case of life and death in Pennsylvania and some other States, the Locofoco members of Congress from which *dare not* go with their party to destroy the Tariff. These, united with the Whig party on this question, can and will save the Tariff from all material harm.

Another operative cause is, the low price of produce in the South, which is driving Southern people into the manufacturing system.

And others are, the opening of China to the trade of the United States; and the now notorious fact, that in low priced goods the Americans can and do compete successfully with England, and drive her out of the neutral markets all over the world.

Besides extensive preparations at the North, we find quite a rage for manufactures in Georgia. At Augusta, Columbus, and many other points, we learn from the Georgia papers, extensive establishments are to be added to those already in successful operation. Even in Charleston, light is penetrating. The capital for a large Steam Cotton Factory is already subscribed, and instead of passing a law to forbid its erection, as might have been expected, the City authorities have actually removed impediments in the way of its erection! Though we do not consider Charleston exactly the place, nor her citizens the right kind of people to manage a Factory, nor Steam the proper propelling power, yet we anticipate good results from even that enterprize. It will be followed by others throughout the State. Thousands will be withdrawn from the producing, and added to the consuming class. The poor will be better employed and better paid for their labor, both in and out of the Factories; and the amazingly *un*-American feeling of hostility to our own manufacturing interests, and support of those of England, will gradually wear away. So be it!

CAPT. RYNDERS.—Our readers have been duly informed of the important part which this man has played. How he was carried in chains from Washington City to New Orleans for stealing Treasury Notes. How he was a notorious bully and blackleg. How he was made President of the Empire Club in New York, which mustered in its ranks more convicted villains than were ever perhaps bound together outside of a Penitentiary, (*in which*, by the way, most of them had formed acquaintance with each other.) How he headed that band of ruffians in their attacks upon Whig processions, Whig meetings, &c. How he and his gang were paid $300 a week by the Tammany Hall General Committee, for these services to the party. How he dined with the N. Y. Electoral College, sitting cheek by jowl with Benj. F. Butler, Mr. Van Buren's former Attorney General and most intimate friend; and how they gave him a complimentary Ball. How graciously he was received at the White House; and how he escorted Dallas, the Vice President elect, and Polk, the brother of the President elect, on their late visit to New York. How he, (who was formerly plain Sawyer Renners, the blackleg,) came to be dubbed in the Locofoco papers, the "*Hon.* Isaiah Rynders."

Well, this "*Hon.*" **gentleman, after having *served*** the party so faithfully and efficiently, has taken it into his head that the party shall now *serve him.*—Accordingly, at two recent meetings of the party at Tammany Hall, he has given full play to his own peculiar system: by violence he appointed such officers and passed such resolutions as suited him. He and his followers browbeat the whole concern, and forced down all opposition.

This has enraged the party organs there, who were willing to use the scoundrel against the Whigs, but had no idea that he would ever aspire to command. The Evening Post, which knew him as well six months ago as it does now, denounces him at a "professional gambler." The Morning News and the Plebeian follow suit. They growl at his insolence, and would shake him off, if they could. But we hope that he will rule them with a rod of iron. They sowed the wind, and should reap the whirlwind,—and we hope they will.

BEGGARS IN NEW YORK.—Strangers are often laughed at in New York, when, giving way to the natural impulse of hearts not made callous by a daily and hourly contemplation of misery and beggary, they bestow alms upon the wretched objects who meet them with a piteous appeal for a penny to buy bread and save them from starvation. The New Yorker will plead as a justification for his apparent heartlessness, that he and all his neighbors contribute heavily for the support of the poor, both in the Alms Houses, and through charitable Societies; and that none really worthy need suffer. All this may be true, and is true; yet the reflection, that out of a hundred applicants one wretched fellow creature who is worthy may be driven to desperation,—may resort to crime or be left to starve,—by a cold refusal of the trifle asked, should make one exceedingly cautious how he refused any, unless he knew the object to be unworthy. Even such a horrible tale as we find in the N. Y. papers, does not shake our faith in the correctness of this position.

They relate, that a clergyman, who was frequently importuned by a woman who uniformly brought in her arms an infant in rags, and so emaciated that it seemed nearly dead, had discovered that the same child was regularly used by four women, all of whom claimed to be its mother, each using it by turns, and in different streets, and *keeping it starved* for that purpose! They cleared by the operation about six dollars per week.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Dickens, in his last wrok, the "Chimes," thus rebukes that spirit which tolerates no aberration from virtue in others, and sees no palliation in the temptation to which the erring one was exposed, or in the struggle which he made to overcome it:—

"Lastly, and most of all, who turns his back upon the fallen and disfigured of his kind: abandons them as Vile; and does not trace and track with pitying eyes the unfenced precipice by which they fell from God—grasping in their fall some tufts and shreds of that lost soil, and clinging to them still when bruised and dying in the gulf below; does wrong to Heaven and Man, to Time and to Eternity.

A Flare up.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

A very unpleasant difficulty occurred at Mrs. Wilkins' closing party last night, to which I should make no allusion, were it not for the common notoriety attached to the circumstances and the sort of semi-public position occupied by the persons concerned.—It appears that John Tyler, Jr., second son of the President, offered some indignity to Lieut. Avery, of the Navy, whereupon the latter, without regard to those present, or to the station which he represented, knocked him down upon the spot. It is reported that a meeting is to be arranged forthwith, unless some effectual interposition is made.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 3d, Mr. Johnson presented resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, in relation to annexation.

Mr. Johnson observed that he had stated before he had received these resolutions, that if the question of annexation could be presented free from constitutional objections, he would vote for it; and he said so still. He had great doubts, however, as to the power of Congress to provide for the admission of foreign territory into the Union by a joint resolution. He would give the matter the fullest examination, and when the question came before the Senate he would vote on it according to the best lights before him.

Mr. Barrow would merely take this occasion to say that he was opposed to annexation in any and in every shape, at all times, and under all circumstances. The resolutions received from the Legislature of Louisiana left the Senators at perfect liberty to act in the matter as they thought right. He should always act, on this and every other question, as he thought right, whether under instructions or not. If he had been in favor of annexation, he should have opposed it in the shape presented to the Senate by the other House. He should be prepared, when the question came before the Senate, to prove that the annexation of Texas would be ruinous to the whole South, and particularly to the State of Louisiana.

He had not supposed that the people of Louisiana were favorable to annexation before the receipt of these resolutions. He was far from regarding the result of the late Presidential election in that State as indicative of the people's opinion upon annexation. He was convinced that, if that election had been fairly conducted, the vote of the State would have been given to Henry Clay. He did not undertake to say any thing about other States; but this he would say, that, if Mr. Clay had not been cheated, villainously cheated, in Louisiana, he would have received the vote of that State. He was glad that the subject of the election in Louisiana was now under investigation by the Legislature, and he hoped that body would ferret out and expose the imposture and the infamous frauds which were notoriously committed, and by which alone the vote of the State had been given to James K. Polk.

The debate on the Postage bill was continued at great length.

On Tuesday, Mr. Evans, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Sub-Treasury Bill (which passed the other House some weeks ago,) with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

The Oregon Bill was received from the House, and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a Report on the Resolutions from the House for the Annexation of Texas. The Report denies the Constitutional power of Congress over the subject, and concludes with a resolution to *reject* the resolutions from the House. This Report was concurred in by Messrs. Archer, Choate, Morehead, and Berrien. Mr. Buchanan, the remaining member of the Committee, said he would present a counter Report. 20,000 copies of the Report were ordered to be printed.

The Postage bill was again debated.

On Wednesday, Mr. Benton submitted a substitute for his own bill for the Annexation of Texas. The substitute provides for the admission of Texas as a State, with two Senators and two Representatives in Congress, "as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the U. S. can be agreed upon by the governments of the U. S. and Texas." It appropriates $100,000 to defray the expenses of the negotiations for said "admission and cession, either by Treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct." A motion to refer the substitute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was debated at length, and rejected, 23 to 22. So that the bill is before the Senate. In the course of the debate, Mr. Benton stated various important objections to the resolutions which have passed the House, and concluded by expressing his firm belief that Texas never would give her assent to them.

The Postage bill was again discussed.

On Thursday, the Postage Bill occupied the day. It was decided, 22 to 18, that members of Congress should not have an unlimited right of franking. Also, 32 to 2, that they should not be furnished with a certain number of franks each day. And then, on motion of Mr. Simmons, 33 to 14, it was decided to have but one rate of postage on single letters for all distances, and that rate was fixed at *five* cents. On motion of Mr. Huger, the Senate reconsidered the vote by which the Postmaster General was restricted from paying Rail Roads more than $200 a mile for carrying the mail. Mr. H. stated that a road between Washington and Charleston could not carry the mail for that sum. The Senate adjourned without completing the bill.

On Friday, the Postage Bill again. Mr. Huger's proposition to limit the price paid to Rail Roads to $237 a mile, instead of $200, was adopted. Various minor amendments were made, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On Saturday the bill was *passed*, 38 to 12.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, the Oregon bill was passed.

On Tuesday, the bill to graduate and reduce the prices of the Public Lands, was taken up and debated at length.

On Wednesday, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the Public Lands, was *laid on the table*, 103 to 91.

The House took up the Indian Appropriation bill, when Mr. Weller, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, by direction of the committee, moved as an addition to the items moved by Mr. McKay, an item to make good to certain Indian tribes the interest (amounting to upwards of $60,000) on moneys which, under treaty stipulations, had been invested by the Government of the United States for the benefit of the Indians in the stocks of Arkansas and other States that had failed to pay the interest on said stocks.

This amendment was advocated by Messrs. Weller, Bayley, McKay, and J. R. Ingersoll, and opposed by Mr. Adams, on the ground that it was, in fact, an assumption of State Debts. It was adopted.

On Thursday, the same bill was discussed at great length, in the course of which there had almost happened one of those "knock down" scenes which have so deeply disgraced the House for a few years past. The actors were Mr. Black of Georgia, (Loco,) and Mr. Giddings of Ohio, (Abolitionist.) Mr. G. said the remarks of Mr. B. were *lone* and *dirty*. Mr. B. replied that no gentleman could even look at Mr. G. without becoming "low and dirty." A great many expressions of a similar character were bandied between them, until Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, and Mr. Burt, of S. Carolina, interposed and called Mr. B. to order. At the close of Mr. Black's speech, Mr. Hopkins, Loco, moved that the Committee rise. Mr. Giddings appealed to the House for leave to reply to Mr. Black, and Mr. Schenck urged his right to do so, but the Locos refused, and the Committee rose. Soon after, the House again went into Committee of the whole, and Mr. Giddings got the floor, and was commenting on something Mr. Black had said about "knocking down," when Mr. B. (who was standing near him,) said, "I'll knock you down," and rushed at him with his cane, when Mr. Hammett of Miss. seized him, and drew him out of the House.

Of course, there was a great deal of excitement in the Hall, and for a few moments the proceedings were arrested. Mr. Giddings finished his remarks, when Mr. Black made a remark or two, which were altogether inaudible across the Hall. The bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

Friday and Saturday were devoted to Reports from Committees, and Private Bills, of which a great many were despatched.

DESTRUCTION OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE OFFICE.—The extensive buildings occupied by the Tribune were destroyed by Fire on Wednesday morning last. The fire originated in the carelessness of a boy who was kindling a fire in one of the rooms at 4 o'clock in the morning. Besides the Tribune office, owned by Greely & McElrath, there were various printing offices, bunderies, book stores, &c. in the block, all of which were destroyed. The loss is very heavy, though Greely & McElrath were insured in part, say for $8,000.

FAILURES.—The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer, on the 2d inst. says,—

"Several heavy failures have taken place during the past week among houses doing business with Southern merchants and planters. The low price of cotton is the assigned cause. From the quarterly statement of the condition of our banks made yesterday, it appears that the amount of specie on hand is but little over five millions, which is several millions less than it was last year at this time."

MEXICO.—The news of the defeat and retreat of Santa Anna is confirmed by an arrival at New York from Vera Cruz. It was reported and believed, that he had sent in his submission to the existing government, and that peace would thus be restored.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

A movement took place in the Senate yesterday on the subject of "Annexation," not less important in itself than it was for the indication of sentiment which it drew from several Senators in regard to the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, and the light which was thereby shed on the probable fate of that measure.

The bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Benton touching the annexation of Texas was, at his request, taken up *pro forma*, to enable him to offer a substitute for that bill. The substitute itself will be found in the proceedings of the Senate under the proper head. The introduction of this substitute the honorable mover prefaced with some remarks, in which he enumerated various objections to the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, and stated clearly, and we may say forcibly, the reasons why he could not concur in that proposition. Mr. Rives also, in the course of a short debate which arose on a motion to refer the substitute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, very clearly indicated his opinion that the measure of annexation was one which could only be effected by the treaty-making power.

After a brief debate, (of which some account will be given in our next,) Mr. Benton's bill was laid on the table to wait the general discussion of the subject, which is expected to come up next week.

National Intelligencer.

U. S. Treasury.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the receipts of the Treasury in the quarter ending on Dec. 31 last were

From customs, about	$4,100,360
From lands	600,000
Miscellaneous	45,000
	$4,745,360

The expenditures during the same period were $4,657,595 31.

Yankee Liberality.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—"The Bostonians have funded $100,000 for Mr. Webster during his lifetime and afterwards to his successors, in consideration of the sacrifices he makes in entering the Senate. Whatever may be said about 'Yankee meanness,' they have a method of doing things on a large scale as honorable to their hearts as it is generous and self-sacrificing.

The Pennsylvania Interest to be Paid.—We are gratified to learn that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has determined to apply the present available means of the State to the discharge of the interest now due on its public debt; and for this purpose passed, by a unanimous vote of both Houses, a bill appropriating the sum of $873 506 06 to the payment of the interest which fell due on the first day of this month.

Counterfeit Bills.—A desire having been expressed, by some of the North Carolina papers, to be furnished with a list and description of the Counterfeit Bills of the Banks in South Carolina, in order to prevent imposition,—a considerable portion of the circulating medium of North Carolina, being composed of South Carolina bills—we have applied to one of the officers of the Commercial Bank, who has politely handed us the following list:

$20's Bank of Charleston, signed J. Hamilton, President, A. G. Rose, Cashier, payable to T. Street, and dated 18th Nov. 1835. The paper is softer, thinner and whiter than in the genuine notes, which have a slight yellow tinge, and owing to this cause the engraving, which is rather coarse, looks too black. They may be readily detected by the letter *r* in the word "or" before "bearer." In the genuine notes the extreme end of the *r* turns down with a dot, whilst in the spurious ones it turns up.

$10's on the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, signed Daniel Ravenel, President, and T. S. Robinson, Cashier, payable to T. Heriot, and dated May 28th, 1842. All that have been seen here are numbered two hundred and odd. There are several marks by which they may be infallibly known. In the Cashier's signature on the genuine notes the last stroke of the capital letter "*R*" descends below the line and surrounds the letter "*O*" next to it, instead of their being joined in the usual way, as in the counterfeits. The right hand end of the good notes has waved water lines above and below the word "*Ten*," and a sleeve is represented on the arm of the hand that holds the hammer in the centre of the lower margin, all which are wanting in the counterfeits.

$20's Bank of Georgetown. The signatures of the President, J. W. Coachman, and the Cashier, D. L. McKay, are very well imitated, but otherwise the bills are altogether unlike the genuine, the vignette in the counterfeits being a house with the columns in front, while in the genuine notes it is a female sitting, and a ship under full sail. The ink is blacker and the engraving heavier than in the good notes.

$20's and $50's Commercial Bank of Columbia. In these no attempt has been made to imitate the genuine bills, of which the counterfeiters seem to have not even had one before them when completing the false notes; for they have the name of J. Ewart, as Cashier, whereas all the good notes are signed J. A. Crawford. The plate of some Commercial Bank in another State has been used, and the words "Columbia, South Carolina," appear to have been added with a pen.

$5's Bank of Camden, old issue. The engraving in these is genuine, the notes having been lost on the way from the North to Camden, before they were signed. Some are circulating entirely blank; others have the names of the President and Cashier, but so poorly imitated as to impose on no one who is at all familiar with them.

$1's Bank of the State of South Carolina, signed Tho. Salmond, President, and D. L. DeSaussure, Cashier, and dated Charleston. They seem to be lithographed from an old bill with the State House as a vignette, and on bad paper, so that although the general appearance of the genuine bills is preserved, the least attention will discover their baseness.

Columbia Chronicle.

MARRIED,

In the upper end of Richmond county, at the residence of Dr. John McLeod, on Thursday the 16th ult., by the Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, Mr. JAMES L. TOMLINSON to Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS—both good Whigs.

On Wednesday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. John E. Edwards, Mr. SPENCER L. RIDDLE, of Pittsboro', N. C. to Miss MARY T. WHITE, daughter of the late W. W. White, of Wake county.

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER HARDIE to Miss ELIZABETH WOODWARD, all of Raleigh.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ANN MURLEY, in the 71st year of her age, long a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

At Waynesborough, on the 1st instant, Mr. GEO. W. LUMSDEN, formerly of this place, in the 47th year of his age.

In New Orleans, on the 18th ult., Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Selma, Alabama, formerly of this town, where he had many friends, who have heard of his premature death with deep regret.

In Moore county, on the 29th ult., ANDERSON LAWHORN, infant son of L. W. & Ann Lawhorn, after an illness of three days, of scarlet fever, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

O cruel death, I could but ask,
Of all the world why take the best;
Unless to make thy powers known,
I cannot see the object shown.

In Wilmington, on the 4th instant, Mr. PETER SMITH, aged 25 years, a native of the county of Meath, Ireland.

In Anson county, of scarlet fever, on the 6th inst., HENRY DURANT, infant son of Jas. Wall, Jun., aged three months. The little departed one was an only son, the delight of its parents, and the ornamental flower of the family; but is now a brighter ornament in the great family above;—for Jesus said, "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Then let parents consider these words and rejoice.—*Com.*

At Mobile, a few days ago, the Hon. JAMES MARTIN, an eminent Lawyer of that city, a native of North Carolina, and formerly Judge of our Superior Courts.

In Guilford county, on the 26th inst., of dropsy, Col. JAMES NEELY, at an advanced age. Col. N. represented Guilford in the Legislature some years ago, and was one of our substantial citizens.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 12.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, bf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	5½ a 6	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5 a 5½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	40 a 50	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9½
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4	Salt, (bushel.)	45 a 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flax-seed,	$1 15 a $1 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box. ½ x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70 a 85
Lard,	7 a 8	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. lb.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. do.

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced since our last paper, and is now selling at 5 a 5½—principal sales at 5 a 5¼. But little coming to market. Leaf Tobacco is also higher; sells at 2 a 2½. Flour 3½ a 4. Bacon 5½ a 6. Corn 40 a 50. Oats 30 a 35. Brandy, Peach, 60 a 75. Whiskey 28 a 30.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 5.

Turpentine has come in pretty freely during the past few days, and has been taken at 2 12½ readily. Tar continues at 1 30, without change.

Timber may perhaps be considered a little lower than for some weeks, say 25 to 50 cents per thousand. We quote this week ¾ to 1 for mill qualities.

A raft of superior qr. flooring boards brought 11 dollars; some other lots, not the very best, brought 10½. Sales of scantling and wide boards at 8½; common shingles from 1½ to 2½; sales yesterday at 2.

Corn is selling from vessel at 45 and 50; from store 50. Cow peas sell in lots at about 50 cents.

Sales of lard in bbls. at 7 c.; hogs, dressed, 4½ to 5. 600 casks Thomastown lime brought 85 cents.

A lot N. O. molasses, in bbls., is held at 24 cents. There is a cargo T. I. salt afloat, unsold.—*Chron.*

At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 5¾—one very fine lot 6¼. At Columbus 3½ to 5. At Augusta 3¾ to 5½. At Macon 4 to 5½. At Cheraw, 3½ to 5¾—principal sales 4 to 5½. At Charleston 4½ to 6. At N. York Cotton less active but no change of price—5 to 7¼.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,155,156 bales, against 1,120,374 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 7, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods for J. Waddill, Jr. Gardner & McKethan, J H & J Martine, W E Kirkpatrick, John M Rose, T S Lutterloh, Z Burroughs, H L Myrover & Co. E J Hale, G McNeill, B Rose & Son, C P Mallett, E Fuller, W McIntyre, and E W Willkings, of this place; and for Rev. A Gray, J & R Sloan, Holt & Carrigan, E Mitchell, D Huffman, S T Pfohl, and Alfred Waddell, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 31.—Brig Caspian from Barbadoes: Schrs. Tionesta from New Orleans, Fountain from Thomastown. Feb'y 3.—Brigs Llewellyn from Guadaloupe, Zealand from Boston, Belle from New York: Schr. Norway from Porto Rico. 4.—Brig Adele from Turk's Island; Schr. Mary Winiford from Norfolk. 6.—Schr. St. Helena from Boston.

ASSYRIAN FASCINATION!

OF MYSTERY AND NOVELTY!!!

HASKELL!! the laughable Ventriloquist and Delineator of Eccentric Characters and greatest of all

MAGICIANS!!

With SIG: VERONIA'S Italian Fantoccini of

MECHANICAL MARIONETTES,

Whose life-like motions and grotesque actions produce irresistible bursts of laughter from a delighted Audience.

MR. and MRS. HASKELL will have the honor of appearing before the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville on TO-MORROW EVENING, Thursday the 13th. For particulars, see bills of the day.

Just Received and for Sale,

2,000 BUSHELS T. I. SALT.
100 bbls. Irish Potatoes, Yellow and Mercer,
100 casks Fresh Thomastown Lime,
50 bbls. N. E. Rum,
25 ditto Apple Brandy,
15 hhds. good Molasses,
25 boxes Family Cheese,

With a good stock of Sugar and Coffee;—all which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to suitable buyers.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.,
Next door to Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-3w

THOMASTOWN LIME,
Plaster of Paris,
N. O. Sugar and Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-3w

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

NO HUMBUG!

SILVER PLATING.

By means of a Liquid without the use of a Battery.

This Liquid is Warranted to put on a coat of GENUINE SILVER, and nothing but GENUINE SILVER.

THE Proprietor will remain a few days in Fayetteville, at the Lafayette Hotel. All who may have any article of Plated Ware, such as Military Apparatus, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Cruit Stands, Carriage Plating, &c., or other articles with the plate worn off, can have them restored to look as well as new. Also, German Silver Ware of every kind can be made to look and wear like the pure Silver, destroying the unpleasant smell which German Silver most generally has, and rendering it unaffected by acids.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.
20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, my Dwelling House and Lot, with a Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other Out-houses thereon, on Winslow street, near the Brick Row, Haymount. Apply to the subscriber. Terms liberal.

ZED. BURROUGHS.
Feb. 11, 1845. 45-tf

500 Flower Pots, for

sale by W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 12, 1845. 45-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white party gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
10 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron,

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spades, indigo, madder, epsom salts, copperas, Collins' turpentine axes, cut broad iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Little River osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices. J. D. W.

HOTCHKISS'S

Vertical Water Wheel.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MONROE,
CHRISTOPHER MONROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

For further particulars see advertisement on fourth page of this paper.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

WANTED,

A SITUATION as CLERK in some respectable business, by a young man. Reference to character &c. given. Address M. S. D., at this Office.

T. D. ATKINSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in the Town of LUMBERTON, East from the Court House, where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business

In all its branches. From considerable experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

☞ Cutting done in the most approved and fashionable manner.

Lumberton, Feb'y 8, 1845. 45-2w

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Lee Osbourn vs. D. A. Covington, Adm'r of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate.—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State: It is further Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, shall not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable **WORSTED GOODS** for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Laine, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Laine, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine **Cloak Cords** and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elsslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.
Call soon and see.

W. G. MATTHEWS.
North East corner Market Square.

Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of **GOODS**, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Prunes, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Waggon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Fine old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's', for sale by

E. J. HALE.

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Resp Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

5000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.

Nov'e 5, 1844. 31tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

Summer House for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale, 150 acres of Land, on Little Cross Creek, about three miles from Town, with a good Farm of 20 acres under fence, on which is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke House, and other Out Houses, and a good young Orchard of 100 Trees, a first rate Spring, and a Well in the yard, with a substantial Dam and Mill Site.

370 acres of Land near Marsh's, 11 miles from Town, on the Wilmington Stage Road, a rare chance for Timber and Turpentine Makers. This Land will be sold in two parcels, if necessary.

176 acres of Land not far from the above, known as the "Watery Branch Land."

For particulars, apply to

A. J. ERAMBERT.

Jan'y 19, 1845. 42-1m

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, (M.,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

1 vacant Lot, South side of Hay street, joining Curtis and McRae.

1 Lot on Cool Spring street, with a Stable thereon.

Terms.—A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Sold by a Decree of the Court of Equity.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

Jan'y 18, 1845. 42ts

JUST RECEIVED.

A HANDSOME assortment of Hollow Ware, (some very large pots.) ½ doz. elegant Gentlemen's SADDLES, (with quilted Morocco covers.)

—Also—

16 Bbls. prime APPLE BRANDY, on consignment, for sale by the barrel, for Cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

December 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED.—COTTON in the Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in barter or cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

Dec. 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED to sell, a second-hand CARRYALL, as good as new. Apply to

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

FOR SALE, 50 bushels Rye, a prime article for Seed.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square

Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen We can melt out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of tremolite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found chrystalized Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1844. 38-3m

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

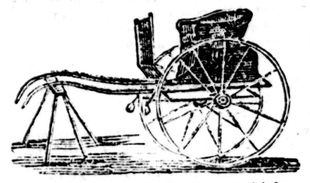
Dec 22, 1844. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES.
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Pumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 *CEDAR STREET,*

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings,* embracing every variety of ***American and Foreign Prints*** In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

Just Received and for Sale,

10 HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 1, 1845.

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

For Sale or Hire,

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES. THOS. J. MIMS.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Lucetta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, American Almanac for 1845; The Poets' Oracle; Sam Slick in England; Punch's Courtship; Castle Dismal, by Simmes; Helen Halsey, by do.; Sylvester Soand, part 2d; Forecastle Yarns; Harper's Pictorial Bible, Nos. 12, 13 and 14; American House Carpenter and Downing's Cottage Residences, new Architectural Works; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Church Members' Guide; Afflicted Man's Companion; Hodge's Way of Life; Thornton's Prayers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 7.

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws. (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD COOK. Apply at this Office.

Jan. 14.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

AND 43 PACKAGES

Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash, or* on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Monroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 14, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1844.

Nancy Godwin, Sarah Inman, Armeline Bryan, Josiah Nye in right of his wife Elizabeth, and William Baldwin, Jr. *against*

Bryant Baldwin, Ann L. Baldwin, Canada Rouse in right of his wife Amey, Thomas Simpson, John Graham, Montleon Graham and Rebecca Graham.

Petition for a division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Bryant Baldwin, Ann L. Baldwin, Canada Rouse, Thomas Simpson, John Graham, Montleon Graham and Rebecca Graham, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer," a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said defendants personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

From the Minutes.

CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

41-6t—pr. adv. $3 25.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine our Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claim will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 36tf

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Laine; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cogniac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have it to give, if punctual.

D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes,
New crop Citron,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Pepper and Alspice,
Spanish Cigars,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Hair Powder,
Essence Lemon and Peppermint,
And a general assortment of Cordials, Wines and Spirits.
Also, a large lot of superior TOYS.

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality, (manufactured by himself,) are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 30 cents per lb.; wholesale, 25.

D. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1844. 35tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquoriee Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.	

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.